

1ST AND 2ND COVERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

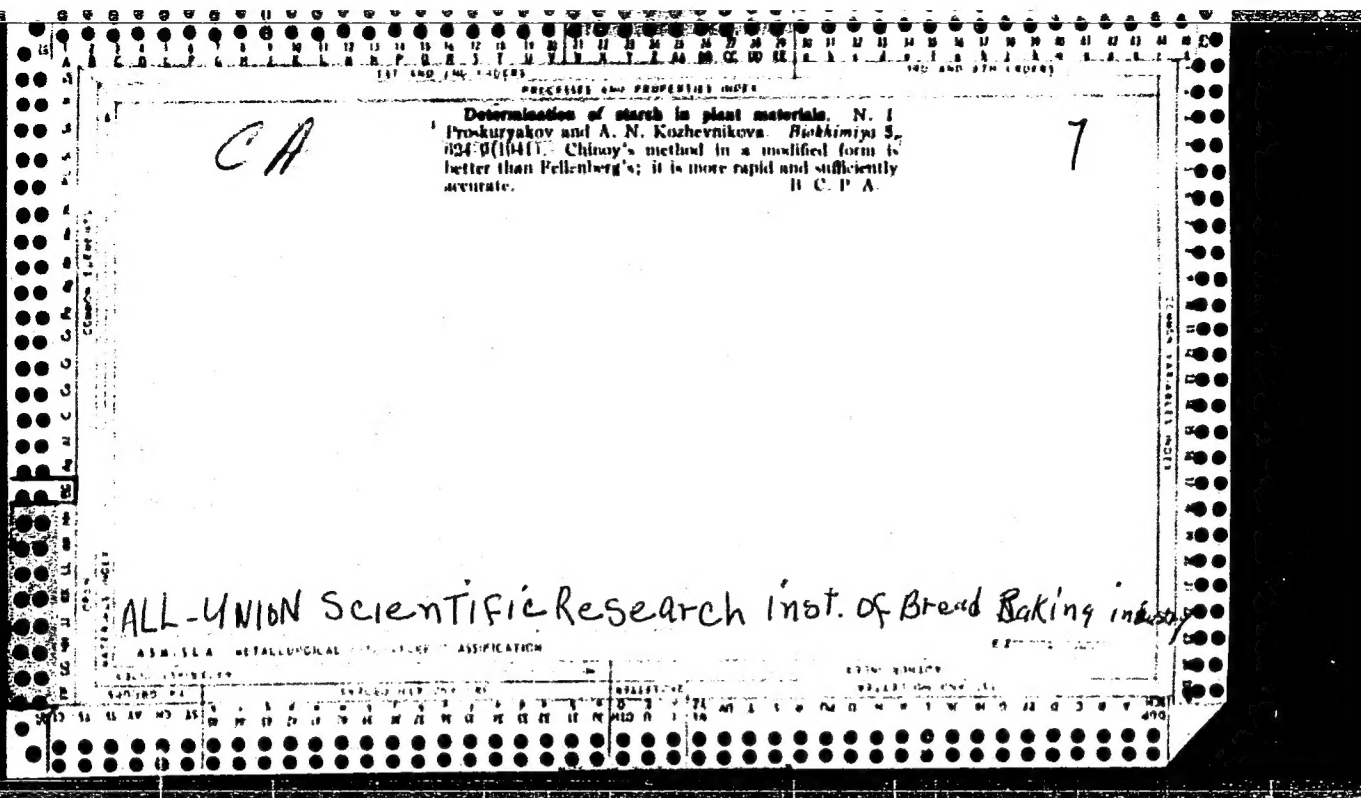
ca

12

Change of the quality of gluten proteins on dispersion in lactic acid. N. I. Frankuyakov, A. A. Hundel and V. M. Zeyvullinskii. *Biokhimiya* 5, 557-561 (1940). On dissolving in dil. lactic acid, gluteins of different quality yield solutions of various stages of turbidity. Gluten which is weak and easily stretched dissolves almost completely, giving the greatest turbidity; strong gluten, under the same conditions, dissolves only slightly, and gives a transparent or faint opalescent solution. This method was successfully used to detect the change in quality of gluten when subjected to the action of papain, cysteine,  $H_2O_2$ , heat-treatment and deterioration by the wheat beetle. In storage, the quality of the gluten improves. H. P.

INST. OF Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS                                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>CA</p> <p>ALTERATIONS OF THE PROTEASE-PROTEIN COMPLEX IN GERMINATING AND RIPENING WHEAT GRAINS. N. I. Proskuryakov, A. A. Bundel and E. V. Bukharina. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 6, 347-54 (1941).—The decline in proteolytic activity observed during maturation of wheat grain is due to a reduction in protease activity and to a higher resistance of the accumulated proteins toward decomposition by enzymes. The reverse is observed in the germination of wheat: There is an increase in proteinase activity and the proteins become less resistant to enzyme action.</p> <p>H. Priestly</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | <p>110</p>                                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>INSTITUTE OF BIOCHEMICAL OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR, MOSCOW</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>ASB-155-6 SPECIAL-ORIGINAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>RECORD NUMBER</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>RECORD NUMBER</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                                     |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>C 1</span> <span>12</span> </div> <p>An objective evaluation of the bread-baking properties of rye flour. N. I. Proskuryakov, I. P. Maslov, K. N. Chizhova, and T. I. Shkvarina. <i>Pishcherya Prom.</i> 1945, No. 1, 43-9. -The bread-making qualities of rye flour were found to be directly related to the content of water-sol. substances. Specific directions are given for performing the tests. Eugene Roberts.</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASR-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3RD ORDER                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4TH ORDER          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3RD ORDER                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4TH ORDER          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

| 1ST AND 2ND CODES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH CODES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>CA</p> <p>12</p> <p>Enzymic treatment of bran as a means of increasing its digestibility. A. I. Oparin, N. I. Proskuryakov, and L. A. Tselin. <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.</i> 40, 236-33 (1945); <i>Compil. transl. and. sci. U.R.S.S.</i> 40, 236-33 (1945) (in English).—The enzymes of <i>Aspergillus oryzae</i> cause extensive saccharification of the starch, hemicellulose, and pentosans of wheat bran which had been previously treated with boiling water. In one run, after 2 hrs. of enzyme saccharification with "fungal milk," the treated bran contained (dry basis) 20.1% monosaccharides, 2.8% sucrose, and 34.4% maltose-like sugars and dextrins. The saccharification treatment also converted 68.3% of the protein N into digestible form. Leaving the saccharified bran with a 2-day-old culture of <i>Bacillus delbrückii</i> increased the percentage of digestible protein N to 71.4% of the total.</p> <p>Dept. Plant Biochemistry, Moscow State U.</p> <p>ASA-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Changes in the autolytic activity and in the carbohydrates during the ripening and sprouting of rye grain. N. I. Priskuryakov, I. P. Maslov, and K. N. Chizhova (Bread Baking Trust, Moscow). *Bio-khimiya* 11, 471-80 (1946). During the various stages in the ripening of rye grain, no essential changes were observed in the autolytic and diastatic activities. A sharp increase occurred in the autolytic activity during sprouting; the  $\alpha$ -amylase and general diastatic activity may be artificially reduced to a min. by passing steam through the grain. The starch is thereby rendered more resistant during ripening stage, and less resistant during sprouting. Flour obtained from sprouting grain possesses a high autolytic activity and is poor for baking purpose. H. Priestley

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

PROSKURYAKOV, N. I.

Proskuryakov, N. I. "The value of ferments in the milling-bread-baking industry," In syposium: Biokhimiya kul't. rasteniy, Vol. VIII, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 653-85 - Bibliog: p. 683-85

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)





| COMMON ELEMENTS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CA                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IIA                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>Active groups in preparations of <math>\alpha</math>-amylase. N. I. Proskuryakov and A. A. Polyanskaya. <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.</i> 61, 487-90(1948); cf. Proskuryakov, Voronkova, Mikhailova, <i>ibid.</i> 59, 1465(1948).—The amylase prepn. from malt was subjected to the action of 1 solns. (KI, KIO<sub>3</sub>) NaNO<sub>2</sub>, and some organo-Hg deriva. Increased I concn. decreases the amylase activity; reactivation by H<sub>2</sub>S took place in all cases; this indicates the effectiveness of SH group in the enzyme both in saccharification and dextrinization functions. KIO<sub>3</sub> repressed the latter function more sharply than the former function. <i>p</i>-Dimethylaminophenylmercury chloride completely inhibited both functions and H<sub>2</sub>S treatment gave but 60% reactivation. NaNO<sub>2</sub> in acetate buffer (pH 4.6) blocked about 70% of NH<sub>2</sub> groups and also led to sharp inhibition of enzyme action. Thus, both SH and NH<sub>2</sub> groups are the active centers. G. M. Kosolapoff</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Botanical Inst., Moscow State U.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ASAC-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="13">SACRED #1</th> <th colspan="13">SACRED #2</th> <th colspan="13">SACRED #3</th> <th colspan="13">SACRED #4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="13">[Alphabetical Index]</td> <td colspan="13">[Alphabetical Index]</td> <td colspan="13">[Alphabetical Index]</td> <td colspan="13">[Alphabetical Index]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SACRED #1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SACRED #2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SACRED #3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SACRED #4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [Alphabetical Index] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [Alphabetical Index] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [Alphabetical Index] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [Alphabetical Index] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SACRED #1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SACRED #2            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SACRED #3                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SACRED #4            |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [Alphabetical Index]                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [Alphabetical Index] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [Alphabetical Index]           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [Alphabetical Index] |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

USSR/Medicine - Amylase, Alpha-  
Anaerobes, Thermo-  
phyllic

1 Aug 49

"Some Properties and Active Groups in Preparations of Thermophilic Anaerobes of Alpha-Amylase," N. I. Proskuryakov, N. V. Dmitriyevskaya, Inst of Bot, Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 3 1/2 pp

"Dokl Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 4

Describes method of preparing a dry enzyme from a culture of the thermophilic anaerobe, Clostridium Pasteurianum. Discusses relation of its activity to temperature, to concentration of organic mercury compound used as an inhibitor, and to time of a

3/50168

USSR/Medicine - Amylase, Alpha-  
(Contd)

1 Aug 49

nitrite's action. Data established its high amylolytic activity, relation of its thermostability to presence of hydrocarbon components, and fact that it belongs to sulphydryl group of enzymes. Submitted by Acad A. I. Oparin 6 Jun 49.

3/50168

PA 3/50168

PROSKURYAKOV, N. I.

PROSKURYAKOV, N. I.  
Belozerskii, A. N., and Proskuryakov, N. I.: Prakti-  
cheskoe rukovodstvo po biokhīmii rastenii (Practical Hand-  
book of Plant Biochemistry). Moscow: Soviet Sci. 1951.  
287 pp.

①

CA

Oxidative enzymes of the acorn. N. I. Prokuryashov  
and M. A. Suetina (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., 3464-  
cow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 77, 443-5 (1961).--  
The activity of catalase exists in both ripe and healthy  
acorns, as well as in dried, spotty specimens, but the latter  
show some 100% higher activity than the former. Per-  
oxidase and polyphenoloxidase are largely concentrated in  
the embryonic part of the acorn. All 3 enzymes show a  
gradual increase of activity as the acorn sprouts and grows  
(20 day expt.). No significant change of the content of  
enzymes occurs in storage from December to March, at  
0-3°.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

PROKURYAKOV, H. I.

Train

"Biochemistry of grain." Reviewed by H. I. Proskuryakov. Biokhimiia, 17, no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 195~~6~~<sup>3</sup>, Uncl.  
2

1. PROSKURYAKOV, N. I.; KHOLOPOVA, L. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Ascorbic Acid
7. Interaction of ascorbic acid with plant amylases of various origins. *Biokhimiia* 17 no. 5 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. PROSKURYAKOV, N. I. and MOSOLOVA, I. M.
2. USSR(600)
4. Peas
7. Dynamics of glutathione during the germination of peas. Dokl.AN SSSR 87 no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.



PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.: VEYNOVA, M.K.

Relation of fermentability to oxidation-reduction of *glutens*. Doklady  
Akad. nauk SSSR 87 no. 6:1039-1042 21 Dec 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin 23 June 1952. 2. Moscow  
State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

# USSR

Carbohydrate-phosphorus metabolism in embryos and endosperms of winter wheat during the process of vernalization: N. I. Prokuryukov and N. B. Strizhevskaya (M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State Univ., Moscow). *Biokhim. Zurn. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Sbornik* 2, 147-60 (1954). Moistened wheat grains maintained at a low temp. (2-3°) exhibit changes in the biochem. compn. In the endosperm the starch content declines while sucrose rises; a similar rise is observed in the embryo proper. In specimens vernalized at 0° phosphatolysis apparently predominates over amylolysis, while in specimens kept at 2-3° the content of phytin and acid-sol. P declines along with a rise of inorg. P; this was particularly noted in the embryo proper. While ascorbic acid is absent in the endosperm, it increases considerably in the embryos at 2-3° and a lesser increase at 0°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

PROSKURYAKOV, N. I.  
USSR.

Absorption of enzymes by wheat flour gluten. N. I. Proskuryakov and E. S. Khromova (M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State Univ.). *Biokhimiya* 20, 193-7(1955).  
Gluten was removed from wheat flour by washing with H<sub>2</sub>O. Washings were evapd. to dryness by several methods, finely ground, tested for N content and then for  $\beta$ -amylase, catalase, peroxidase, polyphenoloxidase, invertase, dehydrase, and proteolytic enzymes.  $\beta$ -Amylase, catalase, polyphenoloxidase and proteolytic enzymes are adsorbed from the flour by glutens prepd. the usual way. Some differences in the enzyme adsorption appear with the different methods used in drying the washed-out gluten, which is equally true of its enzyme preservative properties. More of the catalase remains in the washed flour than is adsorbed by the gluten, while the proteolytic enzymes are almost completely removed from the flour by the washed-out gluten.

B. S. Levine

PROSKURYAKOV, N. I.

USSR/Biology - Biochemistry

Card 1/1      Pub. 22 - 36/54

Authors : Proskuryakov, N. I., and Nikiforovskaya, S. A.

Title : The activity of amylase on the ripening and sprouting processes of wheat seeds

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/5, 989-991, Jun 11, 1955

Abstract : Experiments were conducted with purified alpha and beta amylases separated during the ripening and sprouting of wheat seeds for the purpose of establishing the connection between the activity of the amylases and their content of reactive groups (SH-groups). Results obtained are described. Eight references: 4 USSR, 2 Swiss and 2 German (1926-1951). Tables.

Institution : The M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Presented by : Academician A. I. Oparin , March 1, 1955

PROSKURYAKOV, N. I.

*Med*

✓ Belozerskii, A. N., and Proskuryakov, N. I.: *Praktikum der Biochemie der Pflanzen*. Translated from Russian by Johannes Denbowski. Berlin: Deut. Verlag Wissensch. 1956. 410 pp.

2

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.

✓ The cystine reductase of bakers' yeast and of peas. N. I. Proskuryakov and I. D. Buachidze (State Univ., Moscow). *Biochimiya* 21, 792-805 (1956).—The results of the expts. showed that in compressed bakers' yeast and in the seeds of the pea plant enzyme systems were present which brought about the reduction of cystine. The reduction was catalyzed by the enzymes by the direct action of the reduced diphosphopyridine nucleotide (DPN). This explained the complete loss of activity of this enzyme following prolonged dialysis. The reduction of cystine proceeded at a greater rate under anaerobic conditions, but it could take place in the presence of air. The reduction of cystine by the exts. of the seeds of the pea plant was activated by the addn. of malic acid and glucose-1-phosphate, which acted as H donors. The partially purified cystine reductase, obtained by the pptn. of the phosphate ext. of the seeds of the pea plant with an 80% soln. of acetone in the cold, possessed the power to reduce cystine in an extn. medium contg. cystine, DPN.

and under acid

H. B. Levine

PROSKURYAKOV, N. I.

✓ Enzyme changes in bakers' yeasts in drying and long storage. N. I. Proskuryakov and E. F. Oparysheva (M.)

AUTHOR:

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I., LARINA, M.A.

20-4-42/61

TITLE:

The Influence of Restoring Agents on the Glutinant. (Deystviye vosstanavlivayushchikh agentov na kleykovinu, Russian)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 4, pp 869 - 872 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

Numerous functional groups which form the particles of the albumin molecule are known to play an important part in the modifications of the structure of proteins. Frequently the activity of a great number of enzymes, which take part in the albumin-, fat-, and carbohydrate-transformation, is associated with the presence or lack of some groups. Among them sulphhydryl and disulphide groups occupy a special position. In the living organism these groups can belong to easily soluble thiol compounds, e.g. to the reduced and oxidized glutathione, cystine and cysteine; they can also form parts of the molecules of different albumins, among them also enzymes. The relation of the groups SH and S-S in gluten and proteins soluble in water can be of an essential importance for the quality of the flour. By means of modern polarographical methods it has become possible only recently to ascertain the content of SH-groups in the gluten and in water soluble proteins from 13 sorts of wheat. The modification capacity

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343310013-2



The Influence of Restoring Agents on the Glutinant. ~~SECRET~~

20-4-42/61

of the wheaten flour gluten under the influence of different reducing substances was demonstrated by many scientists. Adding very small quantities of cysteine or glutathione is known to lead to a fast modification of the physical properties of the gluten. Proskuryakov and Veynova had ascertained that gluten which was treated with  $H_2S$ , sodium hydrosulfide, ascorbic acid, and cysteine beforehand, was subjected to a more intense proteolysis after an external addition of papain than without such treatment in the control sample. These modifications of gluten, however, were computed indirectly. Therefore it was interesting to find out whether any noticeable modification in the SH-group content of the gluten proteins, which had been treated with reducing reagents before, take place. In the experiment the gluten of wheat was treated in an acetous solution or on the occasion of mixing doughs by introducing the reducing reagents and then the gluten was washed out. The solutions and balls of mixture were kept for different periods either at  $25^{\circ}$  or at  $0^{\circ}$ . Gluten then was thoroughly cleaned, recoagulated and dissolved once more. The gluten was analyzed for different aspects, the SH-group was determined, hydrochloric cysteine was added to the mixture. From schedule 1 it becomes evident that the gluten preparations after cysteine treatment contained larger quantities of SH-groups than the control samples which were not treated. Moreover, gluten solutions were treated with  $SH_2$  for a short period. Results

Card 2/3

The Influence of Restoring Agents on the Glutinant. ~~XXXXXX~~  
20-4-42/61  
showed that  $\text{SH}_2$  is an effective reducer of gluten albumins, the quantity of disclosed SH-groups obviously depending on the duration of treatment with  $\text{SH}_2$ . In further experiments the efficacy of the sodium hydrosulphide was tested. Together with the rising of its concentration its reducing properties increased considerably and by far exceeded; the influence of the two reducers mentioned before. Ascertaining the influence of the ascorbic acid in different concentrations was of special interest. Results show that ascorbic acid is a highly reducing agent for proteins, especially under anaerobic conditions. Thus, the modifications in the gluten proteins treated by several reducers are accompanied by an increase of the content of the sulphydryl groups in gluten preparations. This is the proof of the existence of a considerable quantity of reduceable disulphide compounds in the gluten. (1 schedule, 3 citations from Slav publications)

ASSOCIATION: Chair for Plant Biochemistry of the National University "LOMONOSOV"  
PRESENTED BY: A.I. OPARIN, Member of the Academy.  
SUBMITTED: 11.12.1956  
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 3/3

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; LARINA, M.A.

Mechanism of the improving effect of potassium bromate in the baking of bread [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.1:101-105 Ja-F '58.  
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
(POTASSIUM BROMATE) (DOUGH)

BISHA, T.; ZUYEVA, Ye.S.; PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.

Cystine reductase of wheat embryos. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly;  
biol.nauki no.1:153-156 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo  
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonsova.  
(CYSTINE REDUCTASE) (WHEAT)

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; PETROCHENKO, Ye.I.

Oxidation of ascorbic acid by various processed grain products.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.5:38-41 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra biokhimi  
rasteniy.  
(Cereal products) (Ascorbic acid)

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; AUERMAN, T.L.

Oxidation of ascorbic acid by oxidase systems of wheat flour. Biokhimiia  
24 no.2:317-322 Mr-Apr '59 (MIRA 12:7)

1. The Faculty of Biology and Soil Science, the State University, Moscow.  
(VITAMIN C,  
oxidation by oxidase in wheat flour (Rus))  
(OXIDASES,  
in wheat flour, oxidation of vitamin C (Rus))  
(FLOUR,  
oxidation of vitamin C by oxidase in wheat flour (Rus))

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; MUZHDINA, T.N.

Proteins of wheat germ and their enzymatic activity. Nauch.dokl.  
vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:148-152 '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarst-  
vennogo universiteta im. M.V. Lomonosova.  
(WHEAT GERM) (ENZYMES)

ZUYEVA, Ye.S.; PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.

Glutathione reductase system of pea seeds at various ripening stages. Biokhim. zer. i khlebopech. no.7:83-92 '64.

Glutathione reductase system of pea seeds at various germination stages in the darkness and in the light. Biokhim. zer. i khlebopech. no.7:93-100 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.



ASRIYAN, I.S.; ZUYEVA, Ye.S.; PROSKURYAKOV, N.I. [deceased]

Enzymatic reduction of disulfide bonds in low molecule and protein substances during germination and maturation of wheat seeds. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.5:500-504 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; ZUYEVA, Ye.S.

Enzymatic reduction of disulfide bonds in proteins and low-molecular substances of wheat flour. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.1: 232-234 S-O '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; LOSEVA, L.P.

Lycolytic enzymes of wheat germ and their fractionation. Nauch.  
dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:157-162 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo  
gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Wheat germ) (Enzymes)

PROSKURYAKOV. N.I.; LYUBIMOVA, Ye.V.

Interaction of disulfides and thiols with the protein complex of  
wheat flour. Izv. vys. ucheb. sav.; pishch. tekhn. no.2:36-39 '63.  
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova,  
kafedra biokhimi i rasteniy.

(Wheat—Analysis and chemistry) (Sulfides) (Proteins)

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; BABINTSEVA, M.B.

Enzyme synthesis and its inhibition by antibiotics in cotyledons  
of germinating peas. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:464-466 S '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.  
Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.

(ENZYMES)

(GERMINATION)

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.

"Wheat gluten" by A.V.Vakar. Reviewed by N.I.Proskuriakov.  
Biokhimiia 27 no.3:569-570 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(GLUTEN) (VAKAR,A.V.)

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; MEN'SHIKH, L.K.

Extracellular glutathione reductase of *Escherichia coli*.  
Mikrobiologiya 31 no.1:5-9 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*)  
(GLUTATHIONE REDUCTASE)

AGATOVA, A.I.; PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.

Sulphydryl groups and disulfide bonds in wheat flour proteins.  
Biokhimiia 27 no.1:88-93 Ja-F '62. (MIPA 15:5)

1. Faculty of Biology and Soil Sciences, State University, Moscow.  
(FLOUR) (MERCAPTO GROUP) (CHEMICAL BONDS)  
(PROTEINS)



PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; TOVAROVA, I.I.

Characteristics of proteolysis in germinating seeds of leguminous plants. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:155-158 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biokhimii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

(LEGUMES)

(GERMINATION)

(PROTEINS)

PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.; RODIONOVA, I.V.

Enzyme activity of water soluble proteins of the wheat germ. Biokhim.  
zerna .no.5:108-120 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta.

(Enzymes) (Proteins) (Wheat germ)

ZUYEVA, Ye.S.; IVANOVA, V.P.; PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.

Glutathione reductase in pea seeds. Biokhim.zerna no.5:248-255 '60.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.  
(Glutathione reductase) (Peas)

ZUYEVA, Ye.S.; MARKOSYAN, L.S.; PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.

Chromatography of proteins on a calcium phosphate gel. Biokhimiia  
26 no.2:209-211 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chair of Plant Biochemistry, State University, and Institute of  
Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(PROTEINS) (CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)

PROSKURYAKOV, N. I., AUERMAN, T. L., and ZACLODINA, F. I. (USSR)

"The Nature of the Action of Ascorbic Acid as an Effective Improver in Bread Baking."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

ZUYEVA, Ye.S.; PROSKURYAKOV, N.I.

Glutathione reductase and cystine reductase in germinating and ripening pea seeds. Biokhimiia 25 no.5:897-900 S-O '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Faculty of Biology and Soil Science, State University, Moscow.  
(SEEDS) (GLUTATHIONE REDUCTASE)  
(CYSTINE REDUCTASE)

AUTHOR: Proskuryakov, N.K. Engineer. SOV/97-4-1/11

TITLE: Further Progress in the Manufacture of Precast Reinforced Concrete. (Obespechit' dal'neyshiy tekhnicheskii progress v proizvodstve sbornogo zhelezobetona).

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton. 1958 Nr. 4. pp. 121-125 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An all-Soviet Congress on building called by the TsK KPSS and Soviet of Ministers of U.S.S.R. summarized the activities of the building industry since the previous congress and the author is evaluating the main issues discussed. The total output of precast reinforced concrete factories has risen four times and reached 16 million m<sup>3</sup> towards the end of 1957. Table 1 gives the output of the precast reinforced concrete industry. N. Ya Kozlov's continuous method of the manufacture of large reinforced concrete products is an improvement from an economical point of view. In 1957 the catalogue of standard precast reinforced concrete products (II 03-02) was published which is a handbook for factories producing building units for blocks of flats and residential buildings. According to the TsK KPSS Soviet of Ministers of U.S.S.R. the total output of these factories in the period 1955/57 was 13.5 million m<sup>3</sup> of building products. In the same

and 1/2

Card 2/2

SOV/97-4-1/11

Further Progress in the Manufacture of Precast Reinforced Concrete.

period 286 factories have been provided with equipment for precast reinforced concrete and aerated concrete products. The output of these factories is 9.620.000m<sup>3</sup>. Table 2 gives values obtained from VNII Zhelezobeton on the average output per m<sup>3</sup> of curing chamber per year. Table 3 gives values of one production plant manufacturing multi-hollow floor slabs. In 1957 the output of many factories of precast concrete reached 600 to 800 varieties of products per year. Table 4 gives quantities of precast reinforced concrete as a proportion of the building work costing one million rubles for 1950/1955 and the proportion envisaged for 1960/65.

There are 4 tables.

1. Reinforced concrete--Production

Card 2/2



PROSKURYAKOV, N.K.

A creative failure in large-panel housing construction. Bet. 1  
shel.-bet. 8 no.2:51-52 F '62. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Moscow--Apartment houses) (Precast concrete construction)

PROSKURYAKOV, N.K., inzh.

Secure further technical progress in producing precast reinforced  
concrete. Bet.1 zhel.bet. no.4:121-125 Ap '53. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Precast concrete)

**PROSKURYAKOV, N.K.**

Developments in the manufacture of large wall blocks made of  
light weight concretes for housing, school, and hospital construction  
Sbor. mat. o nov. tekhn. v stroi. 17 no.4:1-5 '55. (MLRA 8:6)  
(Building blocks) (Lightweight concrete)

AUTHOR: PROSKURYAKOV, N.K., Engineer

97 - 1 - 1/10

TITLE: Problems in the Production and Use of Assembled Reinforced Concrete  
(Ocheradnye zadachi proizvodstva i primeneniya sbornogo zhelezobetona)

PERIODICAL: Beton I Zhelezobeton, 1957, No. 1., pp. 1 - 4 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: 1956 showed a further development in the mass production of reinforced concrete for building purposes as demonstrated by the following statistics: production output in 1955 was approximately 5 mil.m<sup>3</sup>, in 1956 it was 9 mil.m<sup>3</sup>. The estimated capacity on January 1, 1957 was increased to 12 1/2 mil.m<sup>3</sup>. Planning organisations based new types of assembled reinforced concrete on the revised and improved standards. The nomenclature for reinforced concrete and prestressed concrete was brought up-to-date. Savings in steel and timber are shown (a single storey industrial building erected according to **ТОС-Строй СССР** was built with 30 - 35% less materials than buildings erected according to the old method.) Architectural competition for improved planning of housing and public buildings resulted in a reduction of 10 - 20% of dead weight in buildings, 10 - 15% saving in timber, and up to 40% saving in steel. Precast reinforced concrete constructions manufactured at present in factories mainly catering to the Urals, West and East Siberia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan

Card 1/3

97 - 1 - 1/10

TITLE: Problems in the Production and Use of Assembled Reinforced Concrete  
(Ocheradnye zadachi proizvodstva i primeneniya sbornogo zhelezobetona)

should increase their output to a greater extent to fulfill the proposed plan. In Moscow, for instance, the ~~FAE~~ ~~Moscow~~ ~~Tron~~ works increased their output up to 63% in 1956 (compared to a 43% output in 1953.) Labor output increased 100%. Prices for reinforced concrete dropped 25% in 1956. This was due to improved mechanization, further specialization and more effective production methods. To fulfill the 1960 plan the annual increase in output should amount to 3 1/2 mil. m<sup>3</sup>. New factories with a total capacity of 21 mil. m<sup>3</sup> must be built. Planning centers, according to this year's program, should complete 2,200 standard projects. The author stresses the fact that the quality of products manufactured in the USSR is lower than that of products manufactured in the West. In 1956 approx. 50% of the total output of reinforced concrete products (i.e. 4 1/2 mil. m<sup>3</sup>) was used for housing purposes. The necessity of mass produced lightweight reinforced

Card 2/3

97 - 1 - 2/10

concrete and the application of assembly methods is stressed.  
It is estimated that structural units will weigh 17% less, and  
foundation units up to 50% less.

ASSOCIATION: ---

PRESENTED BY: ---

SUBMITTED: ---

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

Proskuryakov, N.K.

SOV/97-59-1-16/18

AUTHOR: None given

TITLE: Information from the Commission on Prestressed and Precast Reinforced Concrete Constructions (V Komissii po predvaritel'no napryazhennym i sbornym zhelezobetonnyam konstruktsiyam)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton, 1959, Nr 1, p 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In December 1958 a session of the Commission on Prestressed and Precast Reinforced Concrete Construction was held in Moscow. This Commission was appointed by the Academy of Building and Architecture of USSR (Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR). The following papers were read: Programmes and Planning for 1959/1965 - N.K. Proskuryakov, Director of the Department of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Constructions of Gosstroy of USSR; Report on the Commission's Activities in 1958 and Plans for 1959 - V.V. Mikhaylov and A.A. Gvozdev, Members of ASIA SSSR; Reports on the Third International Congress on Prestressed Precast Reinforced Concrete - S.S. Davydov, Vice-President Card 1/2 of ASIA SSSR; V.V. Mikhaylov, Member ASIA SSSR; and

SOV/97-59-1-16/18  
Information from the Commission on Prestressed and Precast  
Reinforced Concrete Constructions

A.P. Vasilyev and R.G. Shishkin, Candidates of Technical  
Sciences - on methods of designing and casting pretensioned  
reinforced concrete constructions.

Card 2/2



PROSKURYAKOV, N.K.

Development in the production of large blocks for wall construction  
made of light concrete. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 29 no.1:4-7 J '55.

(MLRA 8:3)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh detaley  
Mosgorispolkoma.  
(Building blocks)

MIKHAYLOV, V.V.; PEREL'SHTAYN, N.L.; PROSKURYAKOV, N.K.; UDOD, V.Ya.,  
redaktor izdatel'stva; GUSEVA, S.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Prestressed reinforced concrete in foreign countries; based on the  
Second International Congress in Amsterdam] Napriazhenno armirovan-  
nyi zhelezobeton za rubezhom; po materialam vtorogo Mezhdunarodnogo  
kongressa v Amsterdame. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i  
arkhitekture, 1956. 61 p.

(MIRA 9:8)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut informatsii po stroitel'stvu.  
(Amsterdam--Prestressed concrete--Congresses)

PROSKURYAKOV, N.K., inzhener.

Urgent tasks in producing and using precast reinforced concrete.  
Bet.1 shel.-bet.no.1:1-4 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)  
(Precast concrete)

L 9246-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/I/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG/WH  
 ACC NR: AP5022740 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/009/2853/2856

AUTHOR: Ageyev, A. N.; Venetskaya, M. M.; Zablotskiy, G. A.; Myl'nikova, I. Ye.;  
 Pisarev, R. V.; Proskuryakov, O. B.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov  
 AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of ferrite-garnet single crystals with vanadium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 2853-2856

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, vanadium, garnet, ferrite, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: Some data are given from preliminary studies on single crystals of garnets which contain vanadium ions. Specimens of  $(\text{Bi}_{1-2x}\text{Ca}_{2x})[\text{Fe}_2](\text{Fe}_{3-x}\text{V}_x)\text{O}_{12}$  single crystals were grown, using  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{CaCO}_3$  as initial components. The best crystals were those with  $x = 1.33$  and dimensions of 5-7 mm. Measurements of magnetization from room temperature to the Curie point show that the composition of the synthesized crystals corresponds to that of the initial charge. Curves are given for  $2\Delta H$  as a function of temperature along crystallographic axes [111], [110] and [100] in plane (110) for a garnet crystal with  $x = 1.33$ . Spectral studies of thin plates (about 5  $\mu$ ) show an absorption maximum at about 0.87  $\mu$  and a second weaker maximum at about 0.69  $\mu$ , with transparency in the visible and infrared regions. The

Card 1/2

L 9246-66

ACC NR: AP5022740

authors are grateful to G. A. Smolenskiy and A. G. Gurevich for directing the work.  
Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table. 55

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: 09Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 (W)

AGEYEV, A.N.; VENETSKAYA, M.M.; ZABLOTSKIY, G.A.; MYL'NIKOVA, I.Ye.; PISAREV, R.V.; PROSKURYAKOV, O.B.

Study of single crystals of ferrites-garnets with vanadium. Fiz.  
tver. tela 7 no.9:2853-2856 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 11 Vol 11/11 O. R. L. Nov 58

2061. MILLING SHAVINGS OF THE CARTILAGE USED IN PLASTIC SURGERY IN OTORHINOLARYNGOLGY(Russian text) - Proskuryakov S. A. Novosibirsk - VESTN. OTO-RINO-LARING. 1958, 20/1 (13-16) Tables: 1111s. 1  
In repairing the bridge of the nose as well as other defects of the face, the author since 1950, has used milling shavings of a rib's cartilage. The shavings are introduced through the needle of a revolver syringe, constructed by the author. The rib's cartilage is taken from the patient or from a cadaver. Bone shavings were also used (2 patients) but the best results were obtained with cartilaginous shavings. Fragmentation of the cartilage increases its viability. The operation is bloodless and is performed in out-patient departments.

LUKOV, B.N., prof. (Kuybyshev); PETROV, V.I., dotsent (Moskva);  
 PAVLENKO, T.M., aspirant (Moskva); YERMOLAYEV, V.G., prof.  
 (Leningrad); ADO, A.D., prof.; VOVSII, M.S., prof.;  
 YERMOLAYEV, V.G., prof. (Leningrad); KUPRIYANOVA, N.A. (Kazan');  
 PETROV, G.I. (Moskva); DOLGOPOLOVA, A.V. (Moskva); SAKHAROV, P.P.,  
 prof.; BYKHOVSKIY, Z.Ye., prof.; MIN'KOVSKIY, prof. (Chelyabinsk);  
 KHMEL'CHONOK, I.P. (Irkutsk); TEMKIN, Ya.S., prof. (Moskva);  
 MIN'KOVSKIY, A.Kh., prof. (Chelyabinsk); MIL'SHTEYN, T.N., doktor  
 med.nauk (Leningrad); TRUTNEV, V.K., zaslužhennyy deyatel' nauki,  
 prof.; TSYRESHKIN, B.D., kand.med.nauk (Moskva); SOBOL', I.M.,  
 prof. (Stavropol'); TURIK, G.M. (Moskva); FRENKEL', M.M. (Moskva);  
 MAZO, I.L.; POKRYVALOVA, K.P.; PROSKURYAKOV, S.A., prof.;  
 ATKARSKAYA, A.A., prof.; GOL'DFARB, I.V., prof. (Izhevsk);  
 PORUBINOVSKAYA, N.M. (Moskva); RUDNEV, G.P., prof.; VOL'FSON, I.Z.,  
 prof. (Stalingrad); DOROSHENKO, I.T., prof. (Kalinin);  
 ROZENFEL'D, M.O., prof. (Leningrad); SHUL'GA, A.O., prof. (Orenburg);  
 MIKHLIN, Ye.G., prof.; TRET'YAKOVA, Z.V. (Moskva); MANUYLOV, Ye.N.,  
 prof. (Moskva); DOROSHENKO, I.T., prof. (Kalinin); YERMOLAYEVA, V.G.,  
 prof.

Speeches in the discussion. Trudy gos. nauch.-issl. inst. ukha,  
 gorla i nosa no.11:79-87,129-146,179-186,233-248,311-333 '59.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for ADO). 2. Direktor Moskov-  
 skogo gosudarstvennogo instituta ukha, gorla i nosa (for Trutnev).  
 (OTORHINO-LARYNGOLOGY—CONGRESSES)



**PROSKURYAKOV, S. A.**

**Pistol type injector for introduction of tissue into the  
organism. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 13 no.4:73-74 July-  
Aug 1951. (CML 21:1)**

**1. Professor. 2. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear,  
Throat, and Nose, Novosibirsk Medical Institute.**

PROSKURYAKOV, S.A., prof.

Expediency of early surgery in recurrent anginas in the acute stage. Trudy Novosib.gos.med.inst. 27:370-379 '57.  
(MIRA 12:9)

(TONSILS--DISEASES)

PROSKURYAKOV , S.A., prof. (Novosibirsk)

Milling shavings of rib cartilage used as a support in plastic  
otorhinolaryngological surgery [with summary in English] Vest. oto-  
rin. 20 no.1:13-16 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(FACIAL BONES, surg.

plastic, use of rib cartilage shavings for support (Rus)

PROSKURYAKOV, Sergey Anatol'yevich; KAZNACHEYEV, V.P., doktor  
med. nauk, prof., otv. red.; VOLOSHIN, G.D., red.

[Experience in the work of restorative surgery on the  
face and otorhinolaryngeal organs] Opyt raboty po vos-  
stanovitel'noi khirurgii litsa i lor-organov. Novosibirk,  
Zapadno-Sibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 197 p.

(MIRA 18:4)

USSR/Medicine - Tissue Therapy

Jul/Aug 51

"Revoluer Syringe For Introducing Tissues Into the Organism," Prof S. A. Proskuryakov, Clinic of Ear, Throat, and Nose Diseases, Novosibirsk Med Inst

"Vest Oto-Rino-Laringol" Vol XIII, No 4, pp 73, 74

Does not use Acad Filatov and Dr Rumyanzev's technique of tissue implantation which is applied throughout the USSR, but prefers injection by syringe. Found Steyn and Onodi's [?] screw syringe for paraffin injections unsatisfactory in tissue therapy. Designed revolver syringe in which considerable pressure is exerted, so that dense tissue is pressed out in fine thread through the needle.

188780

USSR/Medicine - Tissue Therapy

Jul/Aug 51

(Contd)

Use in more than 1,000 cases at 8 Novosibirsk clinics proved that new syringe is satisfactory.

188780

PROSKURYAKOV, S. A.

PROSKURYAKOV, S.A., professor

"Plastic surgery of defects of the face and neck using a Filatov  
pedicle graft." F.M. Khitrov. Reviewed by S.A. Proskuriakov.  
Vest. oto-rin. 17 no.5:84-85 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:2)  
(FACE--SURGERY) (SKIN GRAFTING) (KHITROV, F.M.)

PROSKURYAKOV, S.I.

Results of the survey of the performance of the traction spiral  
gear drive of electric locomotives. Trudy TSNII MPS no.246:97-  
112 '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Electric locomotives—Transmission devices)

PROSKURYAKOV, S.I., inzh.

Wear of the bevel gear teeth of electric locomotives. Vest.  
TSNII MPS 24 no.1:13-16 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Ural'skoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soob-  
shcheniya, Sverdlovsk.



L 23591-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWC(k)-2/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWA(h)  
 ACC NR: AP6006601 EWC(m)-6 IJP(c) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/65/000/008/0032/0039  
 EM/BC

AUTHOR: Proskuryakov, V. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel, Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: none

83  
B

TITLE: Missiles used in aerial combat

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 8, 1965, 32-39

TOPIC TAGS: air to air missile, guided missile, air defense missile, *air force tactic*

ABSTRACT: The present article (based on information taken from the foreign press) discusses rockets and missiles, and guidance and fire control systems in popular terms. The article is chiefly devoted to a description of the use of intercept aircraft equipped with air to air missiles to destroy enemy aircraft. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 photographs.

SUB CODE: 15/

SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

BK

PROSKURYAKOV, V.

PROSKURYAKOV, V.; KRAVCHUK, I.

Observations of telescopic meteors made at Kiev Astronomical  
Observatory in 1940. Publ. Kiev. astron. obser. no. 3:77-83 '50.  
(Meteors) (MLRA 7:9)

POSKHUYAROV, V.A.; POLOVIN, S.I.; KUPOVA, A.P.

Study of the high-molecular weight acids formed in the oxidation  
of Gdovsk oil shales. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:935-939, 1985.  
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Leningrada.

PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.; BROY-KARRE, G.V.

Oxidation of Kenderlyk shale with nitric acid. Trudy VNIIT  
no.12:5-10 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

L 11981-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AP6000685

SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/009/2078/2084

AUTHOR: Batalina, G. M.; Proskuryakov, V. A.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Investigation of the purification of petroleum products from sulfur

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 9, 1965, 2078-2084

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum, petroleum refining, petroleum product, oxidation, organic sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: The possibility of purifying directly distilled petroleum fractions of sulfur by oxidation with atmospheric oxygen in an alkaline medium under pressure was examined using Romashkin petroleum and an oxygen feed of 2 l/min kg. The effects of temperature, hydrocarbon: water ratio, alkali concentration, catalysts and reaction time on the oxidations were investigated.  $\text{CuCl}_2$ , which forms the active  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$  in the alkaline medium, proved to be a very effective catalyst for the oxidation under pressure of mercaptans, disulfides, cyclic, polycyclic and aliphatic sulfur compounds. Thiophene was stable under these test

Card 1/2

UDC: 665.53

L 11981-66

ACC NR: AP6000685

2

conditions. The organic sulfur compounds were completely separated from the 80-200° fraction, and 50% of the organic sulfur compounds were removed from the 200-300° kerosene fraction by oxidation in alkali under pressure. F. N. Yudina and A. P. Borygina took part in the experimental work. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 16Apr64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

NW  
Card 2/2

PETEKHIN, V.M.; PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.

Oxidation of normal paraffinic hydrocarbons by atmospheric oxygen in an aqueous alkaline medium. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.3:627-632 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut imeni Leningoveta.  
Submitted April 8, 1964.

PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.; SOLOVEYCHIK, Z.V.

Oxidation of the Gdov shale in a n-aqueous alkaline medium.  
Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.3:632-638 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoвета.  
Submitted April 20, 1964.



BABEL', V.G.; PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.

Oxidation of "hydroxy acids" of the paraffin series by atmospheric oxygen. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:1085-1090 My '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lenzoveta.

BAHEL', V.G.; PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.; ITSKOVICH, V.A.

Oxidation of higher monocarboxylic acids by atmospheric oxygen.  
Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:1178-1181 My '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lenooveta.

L 40170-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/FCC/T WW/JW/JWD/GW

ACC NR: AP6020202

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/006/1481/1490 9C  
92  
12

AUTHOR: Petrukhin, A. I.; Proskuryakov, V. A.

ORG: Institute of the Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Temperature and concentration of charged particles behind the front of a strong shock wave in the air

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 50, no. 6, 1966, 1481-1490

TOPIC TAGS: electron temperature, shock wave, spectral line, electric discharge, charged particle, atmospheric shock wave, shock wave front

ABSTRACT: The electron temperatures and concentrations of charged particles behind the front of a strong shock wave in the air have been measured. The shock wave was produced by an electric discharge in a tube at initial pressures of 0.1, 0.2, and 0.5 mm Hg. The temperatures were determined from the relative and absolute intensities of the spectral line. The charge particle concentrations were determined from the Stark expansion of the H line. The temperature and concentration values determined are in good agreement with the equilibrium values of the quantities calculated from the shock-wave velocity. The maximum values of the electron temperatures are  $(60-70) \times 10^3 \text{ K}$  for charged-particle concentrations of the order of  $(6-7) \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

Card 1/2

L 40170-66

ACC NR: AP6020202

4

and of threshold wave-front velocities of the order of 45—50 km/sec. The oscillator strengths were measured for two nitrogen lines. For the NII line with a wavelength of  $\lambda = 4026.09 \text{ \AA}$ , the measured value is  $gf = 0.90$ . For the NIII line with a wavelength  $\lambda = 45.0.92 \text{ \AA}$ , the measured value is  $gf = 1.36$  with a 10—15% accuracy. The authors thank I. Zel'manov for his valuable discussions and advice, and V. V. Pegasov and V. I. Gazeleridi for their help in selecting and adjusting the system for measuring shock-wave velocities. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 formulas, and 4 tables. [Based on authors' abstract] [BT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Jan66/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 009

Cord 2/277LP

PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.

AUTHORS: Chistyakov, A.N., Korzhenevskaya, Ye.S. and Proskuryakov, V.A. 65-10-2/13

TITLE: On the Possibility of Separation of Resinous and Cutinised Components of Coals by the Flotation Method (O vozmozhnosti vydeleniya smolyanykh i kutinizirovannykh komponentov iz ugley metodom flotatsii)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliva i Masel, 1957, No.10, pp. 6 - 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Separation of coals into micro-components by flotation was attempted. A coal corresponding in rank to gas coal (Table 1) was used for the experiments. The influence of particle size and nature of frothing and collecting agents were tested. The experimental results are given in Tables 2 - 7. It was found that the best results of petrographic separation (production of concentrates containing up to 22% of resinous and cutinised substances from the starting sample containing 9% of these substances) were obtained under the following conditions: frothing agent - pine oil; collecting agent - kerosene; particle size -  $74 \mu + 43 \mu$ ; temperature of the pulp  $20^{\circ}C$  and intensity of mixing 2 100 r.p.m. There are 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet  
Card 1/2. (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovet)

On the Possibility of Separation of Resinous and Cutinised Components  
of Coals by the Flotation Method

65-10-2/13

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
Card 2/2

S/672/62/000/011/001/011  
D403/D307

AUTHORS: Proskuryakov, V. A., Yakovlev, V. I. and Kurdyukov, O. I.

TITLE: Oxidation of oil shales with aerial oxygen

SOURCE: Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pererabotki i ispol'zovaniya topliva. Trudy, no. 11, 1962. Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliva i produktov yego pererabotki, 20-27

TEXT: The oxidation of a shale ex the Obshchiy Syrt deposit (containing 4.8% moisture, 21.6% of incombustible material, at least 2.06% CO<sub>2</sub>, 8.4% of total S, 63.3% C, and 8.02% H) was studied in an aqueous alkaline suspension, under a pressure of 50 atm, between 75 and 200°C. The oxidation proceeds rapidly: 83% of kerogen is oxidized at 75°C, and 100% at higher temperatures. The yields of: (1) CO<sub>2</sub> increase from ~33% at 75 to 94.8% at 200°C, (2) higher acids decrease from ~57% at 75 to 4.2% at 200°C, (3) dibasic acid esters increase from 13% at 75 to 41.5% at 200°C, (4) H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> increase

Card 1/2

Oxidation of oil...

S/672/62/000/011/001/011  
D403/D307

from ~10% at 75 to ~30% at 200°C, (5) butanol increase from ~27% at 75°C to a maximum of ~30% at 110°C and fall to ~12% at 200°C, (6) volatile acids increase from ~3% at 75 to ~10% at 200°C; the above values are for every 100 g of kerogen oxidized. The sulfur originally present in the shale is thus practically fully oxidized to sulfate. Studies of the oxidation at 100°C and pressures of 50 and 30 atm showed that only 61% of the kerogen was oxidized at the lower pressure. Aerial oxidation may, however, be conducted, with greater efficiency, in a special tower, with continuous supply of air, at 175°C and 15 atm. Under these conditions more of the valuable products is obtained and the losses of kerogen carbon (as CO<sub>2</sub>) are decreased. There are 3 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/2



ACC NR: AP6037064

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/007/1348/1357

AUTHOR: Petrukhin, A. I.; Proskuryakov, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Determination of the total absorption coefficients of air heated by strong shock waves

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 5, 1966, 1348-1357

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, plasma, shock wave plasma, plasma emissivity, plasma absorption, shock wave damping, shock wave energy loss, shock wave absorption

ABSTRACT: Experimental measurements were made of the dependence of the shock-wave front velocity in an electrodynamic tube on the distance from the discharge gap, and of the temperature and density distribution behind the front. The measurement data were used as the basis for determining the radiative capacity of the air heated by the wave front under conditions of the experiment. The arrangement for the measurement of shock-wave velocities was described previously by the authors (ZhETF, v. 48, 1965, p. 50, and v. 50, 1966, p. 1481). The results show that the portion of energy spent on the formation of the shock wave does not depend on the initial pressure in the tube. The formation of the shock wave extended from the

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AP6037064

source up to a distance of 26 cm. Beyond that, the shock wave characteristics are similar to those of an equivalent plane explosion at Mach numbers below 20. At higher Mach numbers, the damping of the shock wave beyond the distance of 85 cm from the source is much faster than in the case with shock waves from an explosion. These results are similar to those reported by Guthart and Morita (J. Appl. Phys., v. 36, 1965, 2577). The temperature and density distribution behind the front were determined by a method described earlier (ZhETF, v. 50, 1966, 1481) for initial tube pressures of 0.1, 0.2, and 0.5 mm Hg. The ratios of the behind-the-front temperature and density to those on the front were plotted against time at 85 and 142 cm from the source. The time dependence of these ratios at the initial pressure of 0.1 mm Hg coincided at both distances from the source. The energy loss by the layer of heated gas at the front was calculated on the basis of a simplified formula deduced from the energy conservation law using the experimental data on temperature and density distribution by a simple extrapolation of the Kuznetsov tables of the intrinsic energy relations of air (Termodinamicheskiye funktsii i udarnyye adiabaty vozdukha pri vysokikh temperaturakh. Mashinostroyeniye, 1965). The method shows that radiative cooling and thermal conductivity are the main factors of energy losses from the behind-the-front plasma. The calculation shows that in the immediate proximity of the front, at a wave velocity of 50 km/sec and a temperature of 70,000 K, the losses through thermal conduction do not exceed  $10^8$  erg/cm<sup>3</sup>.sec, i.e., they are less than 0.01% of the total energy loss, the balance being ascribed to radiative cooling, which can be measured by the specific emissivity of the plasma or by the total absorption coefficient  $\kappa = \epsilon_p / 4\sigma T^4$  ( $\epsilon_p$  - specific emissivity,  $\sigma$  - the

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AP6037064

Stefan-Boltzman constant,  $T$  - temperature in K). The discrepancy between the absorption coefficients based on this experiment and the theoretical values according to Kuznetsov (op. cit.) is found to be acceptable, considering the accuracy levels of both data. The authors thank I. O. Zel'manov for constant interest in the work and valuable comments, and N. M. Kuznetsov, I. V. Nemchinov, and K. Ye. Gubkin for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables, and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5108

Card 3/3

PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.; REMBASHEVSKIY, A.G.; SOLOVEYCHIK, Z.V.

Flotational enrichment of oil shale. Report No. 2. Shale of the  
Kashpir field. Trudy VNIIT no. 11:5-19 '62. (MTRA 17:5)

*PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.*

CHISTIYAKOV, A.N.; KORZHENNEVSKAYA, Ye.S.; PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.

Possibility of separating resinous and cutinized components from  
coal by the flotation method. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel no.10:  
6-9 0 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. Lensoвета. .  
(Coal--Analysis) (Flotation)

PROSKURYAKOV, V.A., DRABKIN, A.Ye.; SOLOVEYCHIK, Z.V.

Production of white oils for oscillographs. Trudy LTI no.51:118-  
121 '59. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Mineral oils) (Oscillograph)

PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.; NOVOZHILOV, Ye.N.

Oxidation of Kenderlyk oil shale by atmospheric oxygen in an  
aqueous-alkali medium. Trudy VNIIT no.13:5-9 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.; REMBASHEVSKIY, A.G.; SOLOVEYCHIK, Z.V.

Flotation enrichment of Savel'yevka shales and technical features  
of concentrates of Volga shales. Trudy VNIIT no.13:10-21 '64.  
(MIRA 18:2)



PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.; REMBASHEVSKIY, A.G.; SOLOVEYCHIK, Z.V.

Flotation of ores of the Borislav deposit Report No.1. Trudy LTI  
no.51:122-134 '59. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Borislav--Ozocerite) (Flotation)

AVERBUKH, A.Ya.; PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.; BAL'YAN, Kh.V., nauchnyy red.;  
VOROB'YEV, G.S., red.izd-va; GURDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Chemical products from oil shale] Khimicheskie produkty iz  
slantsa. Leningrad, Ob-vo po raspr. polit. i nauchn. znani  
RSFSR, Leningr. otd-nie, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Oil shales)

PROSKURYAKOV, V.A.; YAKOVLEV, V.I.; POTEKHIN, V.M.

Oxidizing oil shales with atmospheric oxygen. Trudy VNIIT  
no.12:11-15 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

BELOKON', V. A.; PETRUKHIN, A. I.; PROSKURYAKOV, V. A. (Moscow)

"On the entry of a strong shock wave into a wedge-shaped cavity"  
report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied  
Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 1964.